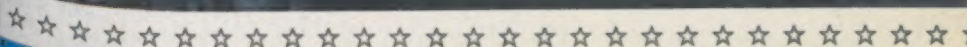
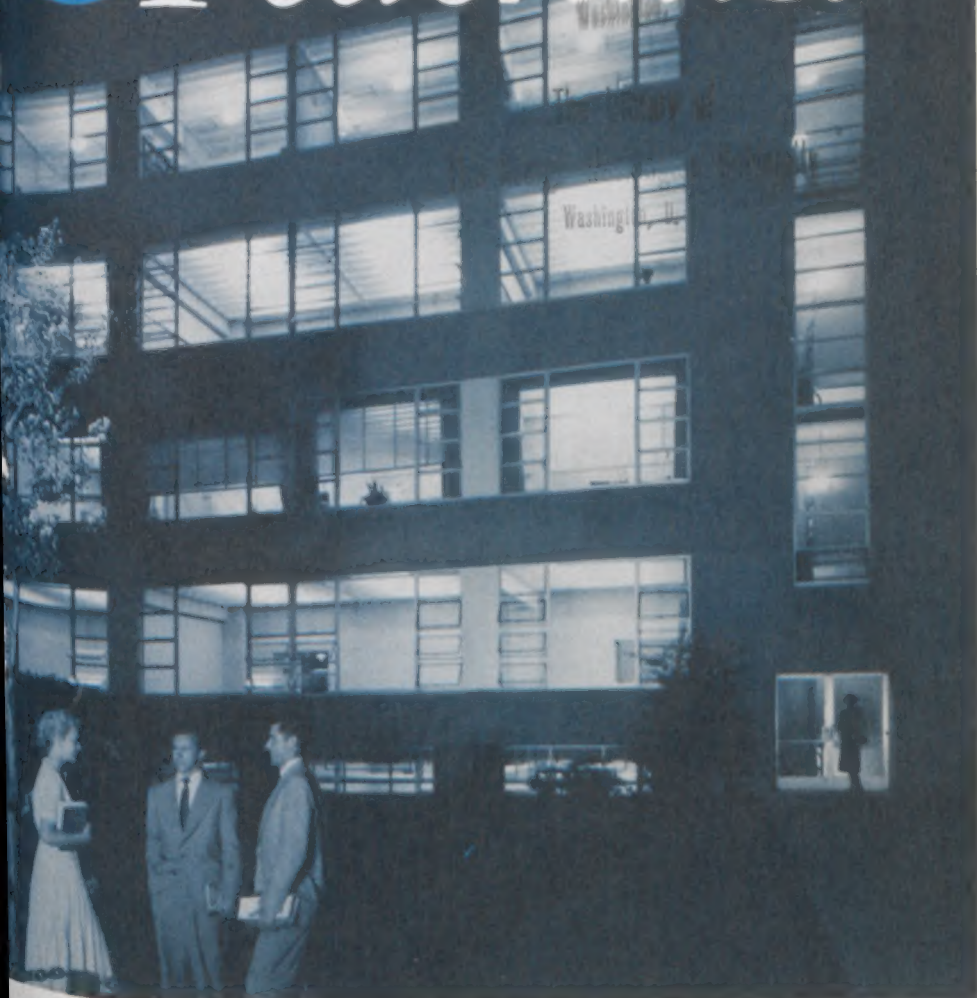


THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



Federalist



JANUARY 1955



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Cover: Yard view of James Monroe Hall and the Hall of Government. Back cover, Southern Conference basketball champions John Holup and George Klein. Front cover, Federalites Karen Broman, Sterling Munro and Jim Dudley, who are employed by the Area Development Division, Department of Commerce; the office of Senator Henry Jackson of Washington State; and the Interior Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, respectively.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR



Houdon Statue—a casting of the original in the State Capitol at Richmond, Va. The University's statue stands in the foyer of the University Library.

THE WASHINGTON STORY at The George Washington University is the story of an idea about education.

This idea was conceived by President Washington when the dramatic events of National birth and early growth were in the public mind. Then as now adjustment to the outcomes of a war claimed the interest of most Americans. Among the statesmen of the Nation were those who thought about stabilizing factors, means to help a new Nation grow, perhaps attain its independence in more than a political sense.

During his lifetime General Washington urged establishment of such an institution as The George Washington University.

He wrote Jefferson of his interest in a University in the Federal district "on account of its being the permanent seat of the Government of this Union, and where the laws and policy of it must be better understood than in any local part thereof."

He advocated such an institution to provide for "the accumulation of the principles, opinions and manners of our countrymen by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter."

He prophesied that such an institution would "afford the students an opportunity of attending the debates of Congress, and thereby becoming more liberally, and better acquainted with the principles of law, and government."

To this end he bequeathed 50 shares of stock in the Potomac (Canal) Company for the endowment of a university to be established in the District of



A stained glass reproduction of the ancient Washington coat of arms from the church in Sulgrave Manor hangs in the Board of Trustees' room in the University Library. The painting of George Washington shown at the right is one of two by Gilbert Stuart which hang in the University Library's main reading room. The other is of the Lansdowne type.



Columbia "to which the youth of fortune and talents from all parts thereof might be sent for the completion of their education."

Washington had hoped that the "General Government" would supplement his bequest. Congress did not, and the stock he had bequeathed later became valueless. However, General Washington's idea sparked the imagination of others. National and religious leaders finally brought about establishment of the University by Act of Congress to realize "the aspirations of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison for the erection of a university at the seat of the Federal Government."

Today that University offers education in the National Capital to students from every State and territory, from every foreign nation. It is still concerned with the Washington idea of education in the political center of the Nation, "Education in all the branches of polite literature;—in arts and Sciences—in acquiring knowledge of the principles of Politics and Good Government." It has many graduates in the public service of the United States, more than does any other educational institution.

Margaret Davis



Student conference with Dean Arthur E. Burns of the University's School of Government. Left to right, Col. Lyman D. Bothwell, of the U. S. Army General Staff, a graduate student in economic policy; Dean Burns; Mr. Harry William Kettles, Budget Analyst in the Comptroller's Office of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, a senior majoring in accounting; and Miss Sally Parker, a senior majoring in foreign affairs.

Government Grows Up, Slows Up, and Settles Down

"THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT is growing up and in some respects slowing up," states Dr. Arthur Edward Burns, Professor of Economics and Dean of the University's School of Government.

"The emergency agencies created

in the early 1930's were capable of rapid growth and change. They often competed with each other because of overlapping responsibility. What they lacked in administrative finesse they made up in energetic action. In time, as the emergency agencies were ab-

sorbed by regular departments or abolished altogether, more orderly and deliberate administrative procedures were adopted. Government began to settle down; then the war broke out, and another hectic phase began. Nowadays emergencies are handled on a more procedure-ridden basis."

Dean Burns has been an interested observer of Governmental procedures since his first experience in Federal service in 1934. He has been associated with the Government for the past 20 years, both in an administrative capacity and as economic advisor and director of research.

"During my first week in Government Service," says Dean Burns, "I was particularly amazed at the speed with which things were carried out. I was with the Civil Works Administration for a short time, and one appropriation bill for the agency was introduced and passed in both houses of Congress and signed by the President in a single day. Needless to say, it probably couldn't happen again."

As an economist in the Works Project Administration, one of Dean Burns' first duties offers another illustration of the rapid pace of Government operations in the thirties. "WPA was originally set up as a reporting agency," he recalls. "But it was suddenly changed into a job-giving one. A monthly wage scale for several million workers had to be set up, with regional and other differentials. The

weighted average had to be \$50, according to White House direction. A week-end of hard work produced a wage scale for the country as a whole. Luckily the first effort averaged out at \$50."

During World War II, Dean Burns served as Assistant Director of the Office of Materials and Facilities of the War Food Administration. He resigned in 1945, and has since that time served in various advisory capacities to the Government. In 1951 he was a public member on the Foreign Service Selection Board, and he cur-



A curriculum in Military Economics and Politics, established this year at the University, trains Air Force Officers in the economic and political aspects of strategic target analysis. Here Dr. James C. Pettie, Intelligence Specialist, Directorate of Intelligence, U. S. Air Force, speaks to the first class under the new program in Economic War Potential of the Soviet Bloc.

rently is a consultant for the Foreign Operations Administration.

At FOA, he has participated in the work of shifting grant aid to a loan basis. The recent foreign aid bill incorporated such a change in policy. He also played a large part in setting up an experimental program as part of the training of foreign technicians here in this country under the FOA program. Heretofore, technicians were given training only in their special field. This summer, an Institute on Economic Development was established at Vanderbilt University to give trainees an insight into the broader problems of economic development as well as a fuller understanding of the American economy. Because of its great success, the Institute is expected to be a permanent part of the FOA training program.

Mr. W. R. Drummond, Comptroller of the Western Union Telegraph Company, addresses a class of Naval Officers enrolled in the University's Navy Comptrollership Program.



"Government service is a highly specialized career," emphasizes Dean Burns. "The troubles, and at times the failures, of able men who enter government service from other fields bear out this point. The career service requires specialized training in a wide variety of technical skills. But more important it requires a good educational background and practical intelligence."

The University School of Government's program is designed to provide both a broad educational background and highly specialized training. Degrees are now offered in nine fields—foreign affairs, accounting, business administration, economic policy, public administration, counseling, personnel administration, statistics, and psychometrics. A doctor's degree is offered in business administration.

Training in foreign affairs and in the various phases of management have been considerably expanded under Dean Burns' direction. George Washington was the first university to establish a Foreign Service Review Course, now given annually, to prepare candidates for the State Department's Foreign Service Examination. Many foreign service officers now serving the United States abroad have received training at the University, either as Foreign Affairs majors or through the Foreign Service Review Course.

(Continued on Page 38)

Muscular Fitness for Office Workers

To keep fit for the job, secretaries, typists, and stenographers need *more* exercise, not less, according to Ruth P. Hirschland, Research Assistant, Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at New York University's Bellevue Medical Center. Mrs. Hirschland spent two days at The George Washington University this Fall helping, Dr. Hans Kraus, Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine and Rehabilitation at NYU, to conduct a clinic on Kraus-Weber muscular fitness tests.

The Kraus-Weber tests are aimed chiefly at school children, in scoring for physical fitness, but are applicable to older people too. Prof. Helen B. Lawrence of the University's Department of Physical Education for Women, has given such tests to Freshman and Sophomore girls for the past five years. Mrs. Hirschland works with men and women of all ages in her Westchester, N. Y., exercise school.

Mrs. Hirschland, who climbs mountains as a hobby, is an inspiring person to talk to, with a physical vitality and sparkle almost electric in its effect. She feels strongly that the business women needs an intelligent program of exercise to counteract the sedentary life she leads. For any profession involving muscles, such as



How strong is your back? Ruth P. Hirschland, Dr. Hans Kraus, and Helen Lawrence, University professor of physical education for women, watch Nancy Colborn, University student, perform one of the Kraus-Weber muscular fitness exercises.

dancing, special sports or acrobatics, specific muscles are trained for the job. So why not build up muscles of shoulders, back, abdomen, neck and upper arms, to withstand the tension of daily typing and desk work, says Mrs. Hirschland.

Exercise can be fun, she believes, and can train you not only to keep fit for the daily stint, but to participate in special sports that interest you. A dancing class, if the teacher understands body-building needs, can be the best thing in the world, and a satisfying antidote to the pattern of after-work lassitude and exhaustion which leads many people into poor health.

Only we ourselves can build a healthy body and outlook on life, concludes Mrs. Hirschland, nobody else can do it for us.

—PHYLLIS HARTE

Engineering Administration Degree to Implement National Resources

SIXTY-TWO SEASONED Federal engineers went back to school last Fall, the first to qualify as candidates for the University's new master's program in engineering administration.

All experienced as supervisors, they want to know more about management. They attend the University on their own time, in most cases after

office hours at night. They have found by experience that management of engineering as well as basic scientific research are big business.

University Engineering Dean Martin A. Mason says the new program should result in more effective use of the Nation's scientific and engineering resources and help maintain

Candidate for the degree of Master of Engineering Administration John B. Alfors, sits with the Committee on Graduate Research to plan his individualized program. Mr. Alfors is head of the plastics and dielectrics unit, Material Development Division, Bureau of Ships, Navy Department. He confers with Assoc. Prof. of Mechanical Engineering John Kaye, who administers the Master's program in engineering administration; Dean of the School of Engineering Martin Alexander Mason, who is Professor of Civil Engineering and Chairman of the Graduate Research Committee; and Dr. Keith C. Harder, Training Officer, Office of Naval Research, who is the Navy Liaison Member of the Committee.



continued world leadership through a wedding of technical competence and administrative ability.

Hermit scientists in cubbyholes don't produce jet engines, atom bombs, garbage disposals, electric clocks, hydraulic turbines, bridges, or chemical synthetics; neither do administrators untrained in science and engineering. Teams of scientists, coordinating their skill and findings, do.

Most "captains" of these teams are engineers and scientists working at administration by trial and error. Several thousand of these "captains"—coordinators of research and engineering programs, chiefs of scientific and research projects, engineering project managers—work in the Washington area.

The first formal graduate level engineering administration program in the Washington area, one of a few in the country, was announced by the University this Fall in response to national needs for engineering and research administrators.

Graduates will be equipped to discharge middle and top administrative responsibilities, to meet the needs of corporate business as well as Government.

Candidates are admitted to the program only if they have had both formal training and experience as practicing engineers or scientists, are knowledgeable in the creative aspects as well as the technical problems of science and engineering and are schooled in the scientific method.

The new degree program fuses

Awareness of and responsiveness to the needs of the times has characterized the leadership of all great educational institutions. Such leadership frequently requires pioneering in the latest of new techniques of education. The complexity of managerial problems in both Government and industry has created the need for knowledge and skills that are not now available in presently organized technical curriculae for engineers and scientists. The establishment in 1954 of the graduate level engineering administration program by The George Washington University at the request of the Navy Department and other governmental agencies is an excellent example of how a university can pioneer in a new field.

Dr. Keith Harder
Training Officer
Office of Naval Research

American and European methods of education. Study programs are mapped on the basis of individual needs and to fill "gaps" in the background of the candidate as regards human relations, management, financing, communications, etc. Maybe a candidate will be found who "talks too much" or whose understanding of budgetary matters is casual. The Committee on Graduate Studies determines these and other needs in a personal interview and plans his program of studies to remedy these defects as well as increase his

(Continued on Page 39)

SPRING TERM REGISTRATION

Registration for the University's 1955 Spring Term will be held February 3 and 4 from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Law School registration will be held in Stockton Hall, 720 20th st. nw. Other students should apply at Building C, 2029 G st. nw. Students not currently enrolled should submit to the Director of Admissions, Building C, 2029 G st. nw. either a University Admission Form or an Application for Re-admission. Appropriate forms may be secured at the Office of Admissions or may be requested by telephone or mail.

Employee Training

The second half of a course in Employee Training, offered by the School of Education, will present an analysis of the needs of the employee training officer, with special emphasis on current practices, policies and programs. Other Education courses of interest are: Secondary School Management, a series of lectures and group discussions, offered Saturdays; Audio-visual Education, the selection and use of audio-visual aids, offered Saturdays; The Teacher and School Supervision, general principles of supervi-

sion applicable to government situations, Wednesday evenings; The History of Education, which considers the evolution of the American school system, offered Tuesday evenings; Contemporary Problems in Education, a study of the forces that shape school policies, offered Monday evenings; and Educational Research Methods and Procedures, how to use research procedures to expedite administration.

Atomic Energy

A course on the Control and Use of Atomic Energy, taught by Associate Professor Louis H. Mayo, will be offered for the first time by the Law School during the Spring Term. The course will be presented as a combined lecture, discussion, and research project. Various legal problems involved in the control and use of atomic energy will be examined, including the Atomic Energy Act (and 1954 revisions), the policy underlying the present government monopoly, the security problem of safeguarding atomic military information and the consequent impact on the public information function, the evidential problem of introducing restricted atomic data in civil and criminal cases, the implications in prospective private industrial use and control, and the various legal means of protecting personal interests

against the possible consequences of atomic warfare or of mass evacuation in cases of impending warfare. Emphasis will be placed upon original, individual research into legal aspects of both problems which have already arisen and those which can be expected to arise in connection with the aforementioned developments.

Other Law Courses

Students may be admitted to the University Law School as candidates for the Bachelor of Laws degree in the Spring Term. Other new courses for lawyers in Government service desiring to study on a non-degree basis are:

Seminar on 1954 Internal Revenue Code: Estates, Trusts, and Accounting Provisions. This is a second seminar on the new Internal Revenue Code by Associate Professor Driscoll, formerly Assistant Legal Advisor to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Evidence and Trials Seminar, by Professor William T. Fryer. Consideration of selected problems involving presentation of documentary proof and expert testimony in connection with the reforms sought by the Uniform Rules of Evidence, and recent developments in the field of forensic medicine.

Regulation of Securities and Securities Markets, by Milton P. Kroll, formerly Associate General Counsel, Securities and Exchange Commission. A study of state and federal laws governing the offering and distribution of securities to the public, with particular emphasis on statutes administered by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Additional advanced courses to be offered in the evening division are: Administrative Law Seminar, Admiralty, Criminal Practice and Administration (Saturday morning; registration limited), Estate Plan-

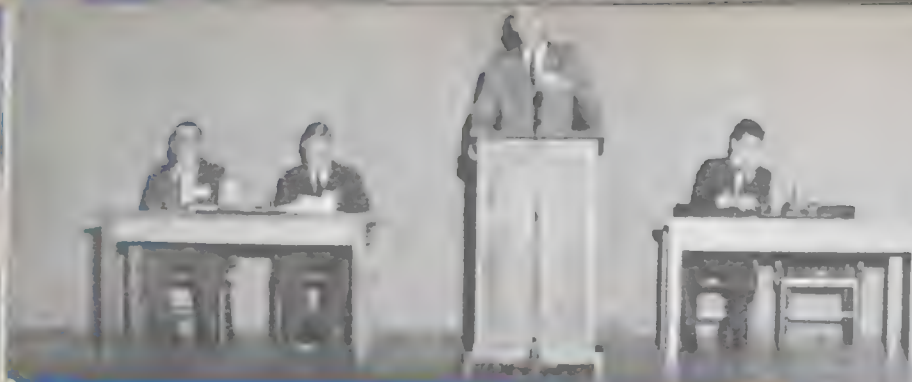
ning Seminar, Federal Anti-Trust Laws, Federal Estate and Gift Taxation, Food and Drug Law, Government Contracts II, International Law, Legal Accounting, Legal Problems in Modern Methods of Warfare, and Trade Regulation Seminar.

A simplified admission and registration procedure is provided for members of the bar desiring to register as continuing legal education students.

(Continued on Page 34)

Dr. Kalervo Rankama, 41-year-old internationally known geochemist from Finland, a visiting professor of geochemistry at the University, examines a piece of Americanite, a natural glass from Peru, to determine its origin. Dr. Rankama, who is research professor of mineral chemistry at the University of Helsinki, and an authority on the history of the earth's geochemistry, is doing research at the U. S. Geological Survey, Dept. of the Interior, on a Fulbright Fellowship. His course in Geochemistry at the University is designed to interest chemists, geologists, soil scientists, physicists, and mining engineers.





LAW DAY

Associate Prof. Robert M. Cooper (above) of the University' Law School introduced the panel members for the discussion "Tests for Criminal Insanity." Seated (left to right) are Mr. Abram J. Chayes of Covington and Burling; Dr. Winfred Overholser, Superintendent of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital and Professor of Psychiatry in the University's Medical School; and Mr. Gerald J. O'Brien, Jr., Assistant United States Attorney.

Guest speaker for the Law Day Luncheon was Judge Walter M. Bastian of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, former Chairman of the Board of Trustees of National University, and now a member of the Board of

Trustees of The George Washington University. Judge Bastian praised the University for its efforts toward establishing a Law Center, and for the success of the merger of National University with the University Law School. Shown at the speakers' table are (left to right) Oswald S. Calclough, University Dean of Faculties; John T. Fay, Dean of the Law School; Judge Bastian; Judge Marvin Jones (partially hidden); Mr. James Perrin, President of the National University Alumni Association; Edward O. Amell, president of the University's Student Bar Association; Judge James R. Kirkland of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia; and Godfrey L. Munter, former member of the Board of Trustees of National University.





Another panel discussed "The Status of the Federal Hearing Examiner." Here Prof. James F. Davison of the University's Law School introduces panel members (left to right): Simon Tucker, Foreign Operations Administration, Richard S. Doyle, of Blair, Korner, Doyle & Appel, member of the Committee on Hearing Officers of the President's Conference on Administrative

Procedure; and C. Frank Reifsnyder, of Hogan & Harrison. The fifth member of the panel, William F. Scharnikow, Hearing Examiner, National Labor Relations Board, member of the Committee on Hearing Officers of the President's Conference on Administrative Procedure, is not visible in the picture



William C. Archbold, Jr., presents his case before the Hon. Marvin Jones, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Claims; the Hon. Harold M. Stephens, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; and the Hon. John A. Danaher, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The judges awarded first place to Neal E. Williams, shown here with (left to right) Judge Jones; Dean John T. Fey of the Law School; Judge Stephens; Judge Danaher; and second place winner Archbold. Williams is a Coast Guard lieutenant, i.g.



The New Look in Treatment of Lawbreakers

DID YOU EVER see a prison without bars, guards, or guns?

A few years ago the very idea that a prison could exist without such essentials would have been dismissed as absurd. Today, there are several such prisons in the United States and they are functioning successfully. In fact, some of them aren't even labeled with the stigmatic name "prison" any longer, but are called by such names as disciplinary barracks or retraining centers.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons and such states as California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York, have pioneered in this field. The U.S. Armed Services have also done much to encourage development of the new look in treatment of lawbreakers.

Basically, this new approach is founded on the belief that lawbreakers are human beings too, and that the great majority of them can be

changed into useful citizens if properly treated. Such treatment includes finding out what caused the offender to become a lawbreaker, helping him to understand his own problems, and through a carefully planned training program helping him to adjust to the community to which he will return—sometimes civilian, sometimes military.

Scientifically, as well as humanely, this new outlook is proving vastly superior to older methods of tough treatment and harsh punishment which more often than not aided in producing hardened criminals.

To encourage and strengthen the spread of this new conception in the prison field, training courses for correction officials have been set up at several leading universities, among them, The George Washington University.

At George Washington Univer-

Major Gen. Joseph Dillon, former Air Provost Marshall, addressed faculty and students of the Third Institute, above.





Master Sergeant Frank Schauffe, in charge of Bolling Air Force Base's Confinement Facility, explains the Base's methods of treating offenders to members of the Fifth Institute. At right: Class members, Sixth Institute of Correctional Administration.

sity, six training institutes in Correctional Administration have been conducted since 1952. By the time the Sixth Institute ended in November, more than 325 Federal, State and military correction officials from all parts of the U.S. had each been exposed to six weeks of carefully planned, highly concentrated college level courses dealing with the retraining and readjusting of offenders. The courses have included clinical criminology, treatment of offenders, probation and parole, social pathology and organization of criminal and military justice.

Under the direction of Howard B. Gill, who is himself a former prison warden, superintendent of prisons and consultant on prison problems, the Institute's faculty has been made up of such leading penal authorities as the Chief of the Federal Probation Service, Louis J. Sharp; the Assistant Chief, Victor H. Evjen; and Dr. George G. Killinger of the United States Board of Parole.

Special lectures at each institute have included top officials of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Judge Advocate General's Office, and the Corrections Divisions of each of the three armed services.

An integral part of each insti-

The Seventh Institute of Correctional Administration is scheduled for February 4-March 30. It will include courses in clinical criminology, treatment of offenders, probation and parole, social pathology, and organization of criminal and military justice.

Registration for the courses will be Friday, February 4, at Monroe Hall, 2115 G St., N.W., Room 101, at 12 noon. Additional information may be obtained by writing to the Institute of Correctional Administration, The George Washington University, 706 20th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. or by telephoning NAtional 8-5200, Extension 416 or 487.

tute has been a series of field trips to civil and military correctional institutions, such as the National Training School for Boys, District of Columbia Jail and Reformatory, the Bolling Air Force Base's guard house, the Fort Belvoir post stockade, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Special features of the Sixth Institute were a trip to U.S. Army's model disciplinary barracks at New Cumberland, Pa., and the 84th Annual Congress of Correction in Philadelphia.

The American Prison Associa-

tion has listed two basic causes of recent prison riots: sub-standard personnel and lack of professional programs. Through the Institutes of Correctional Administration, the University is making its contribution to the solution of these problems in the training of hundreds of officials actually engaged in correctional work and in the influence which these officials exert in establishing better professional programs for prisons throughout the country.

—WILLIAM BAGWELL

EVENTS AND EXHIBITS

JANUARY

- Sculpture by Jane Love of Washington, D. C.
- 5—Basketball, Georgetown, There
- 8—Basketball, Richmond, There
- 10—Basketball, VMI, Uline Arena
- 12—Colonial Program Air Force Band Concert and The Singing Sergeants, Lisner Auditorium
- "—Basketball, William & Mary, There
- 18—Basketball, Maryland, Uline Arena
- 20—VPI, Basketball, Uline Arena
- 31—Basketball, Duke, Washington & Lee Gym, Arlington

FEBRUARY

- Loan exhibition on George Washington, the man, from the Index of American Design, National Gallery of Art
- 3—Basketball, Furman, Washington and

Lee Gym, Arlington

- 3,4—Registration
- 8—Basketball, Maryland, There
- 11—Basketball, Richmond, Uline Arena
- 12—Basketball, Army, Washington & Lee Gym, Arlington
- 14—Basketball, VPI, There
- 15—Basketball, Washington & Lee, There (Fayetteville, W. Va.)
- 19—Basketball, West Virginia, There
- 23—Basketball, William and Mary, Uline Arena
- 26—Basketball, North Carolina State, There

MARCH

- Photographs of Four Corners, the little-known Southwest Wilderness, by David L. DeHarport of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University
- 1—Basketball, Georgetown, Uline Arena

- 3,4,5—Basketball. Southern Conference
Tournament, Richmond, Va.
4,5—University Players, Lisner Auditorium
9—Career Conferences, Lisner Auditorium
16—Panhellenic Sing, Lisner Auditorium
25,26—Modern Dance Concert, Lisner
Auditorium
28—Baseball, Vermont, Here
30—Baseball, MIT, Here

APRIL

Seventh Annual Show of The George
Washington University Art Club open
to students of the University and the
Corcoran School of Art, associated
with the University

- 4—Baseball, Michigan, Here
5—Baseball, Trinity, Here
6—Baseball, William & Mary, Here
"—Interfraternity Sing, Lisner Auditorium
7—Baseball, Harvard, Here
9—Baseball, W. Va., Indefinite
15—Baseball, VMI, Here
20—Baseball, Georgetown, There
22—All-University Follies, Lisner Audi-

torium

- "—Baseball, VPI, Here
25—Georgetown, Here, Baseball
30—Washington & Lee, Here, Baseball

MAY

Maps by Richard Edes Harrison of
New York, N. Y.

- 2—Baseball, Richmond, Here
6—Baseball, VMI, There
7—Baseball, VPI, There
10—Baseball, William & Mary, There
13—Richmond, Baseball, There
14—Baseball, Washington & Lee, There

JUNE

Paintings by Luis Crespo of Washing-
ton, D. C.

Tickets may be secured at Lisner Audi-
torium box office, 21st and H sts., nw.,
National 8-5205, afternoons. Art exhibits
in the University Library. Baseball sched-
ule, tentative. Home games will be played
at Griffith Stadium and the Ellipse.

Painter and Mrs. Olin Dows pause before one of the 40 water colors recently exhibited at the
University Library to chat with Mr. Macgill James, Assistant Director of National Gallery of
Art, and the University's Librarian and Curator of Art J. Russell Mason.



APPOINTMENTS

WILLIAM A. BAILEY, LLB 48, LLM 49, has been named Legal Assistant to Commissioner Robert Secrest of the Federal Trade Commission. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Bailey was with the Commission's Division of Small Business.

STERLING F. BLACK, EX 42, has been named Acting Counsel of the Atomic Energy Commission's Los Alamos Field Office. He had previously served in Los Alamos as an attorney-advisor on the staff of the Assistant General Counsel from 1949 to 1951.

LEE W. COZAN, AM 51, has been appointed to the Procedures and Reports Staff of the Bureau of Personnel by the Post Office Department. He is also publisher and editor of the Journal of Personnel Administration and Industrial Relations.



DR. GEORGE W. IRVING, BS 33, MS 35, PhD 39, has been appointed Deputy Agriculture Research Administrator in the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Irving entered Government service at the National Bureau

of Standards and has been with the Agriculture Department for 24 years.

LT. COL. J. E. JOHNSTON, LLB 40, has been appointed head of the Army's ordnance procurement program and Commanding Officer of the Los Angeles Ordnance District, where prior to his appointment, he was deputy district chief.



Edward T. Pinch, AB 53, in Foreign Affairs and formerly Affairs Officer with Voice of America, is sworn into office as a Junior Officer trainee of the U. S. Information Agency by Agency Director Theodore C. Streibert. Mr. Pinch leaves soon for a USIA assignment in Athens, Greece.

DR. WARD W. KEESECKER, AB and BDip in Ed 23, AM 24, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has been named chief of an educational mission to the Republic of Indonesia.

Federalites

ROBERT L. KING, LLB 38, Vice-President and General Manager of Southern Comfort, has been named administrative assistant to Vice-President Nixon. He was formerly an FBI Field Supervisor.

WILLIAM F. LEMKE, JR., LLB 36, has been named manager of the Chicago branch of the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Lemke, a native of North Dakota and son of the late Congressman Lemke, has been a member of the Commission's legal staff since 1937.

JAMES P. NASH, EX 14, and **SENATOR J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT**,

LLB wd 34, have been named members of the United States delegation to the U.N. General Assembly. An engineering student, Mr. Nash has been in the oil business since 1920 and conducts a farming and ranching operation in Central and West Texas.

S. SEYMOUR PODNES, BS 37, has been appointed Assistant Director of the Office of Ordnance and Transport Equipment, Office of the Secretary of Defense. He was recently elected Secretary and Director of the District of Columbia Society of Professional Engineers.

RALPH S. ROBERTS, LLB 33, LLM 34, Administrative Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, has been named a member of the Graduate School General Administration Board.

IVAR STRAND, EX 40, Social Security Administration, has been pro-

University friends helped congratulate Vance Brand, LLB 29, after he was sworn in as member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington. Left to right Guy L. Hottel, AB 26; Douglas L. Hatch, LLB 32; Senator Homer E. Capehart, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, Mr. Brand's son, Joseph; Mr. Brand; and Stanley J. Tracy, LLB 25.



moted to assistant manager of the Washington, Pa., District of the Administration. He has been with the Social Security Administration for most of his 17 years in federal service.

MARY E. VOLZ, AB 46, has been assigned to Pakistan as a secretary with the Foreign Operations Administration.

CAPT. LUTHER C. WEST, LLB 50, has been named Judge Advocate at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. He was formerly with the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army, and with the Judge Advocate Section, Ninth Infantry Division in Germany.

AWARDS

DR. RICHARD T. COTTON, PhD 24, has received a Distinguished Serv-

Lieut. Gen. Ralph Canine presents Mrs. Janice Williams Anderson AB 51 with the Department of Defense Superior Accomplishment Award for her work as illustrator. Mr. Martin Maltenfort, one of Mrs. Anderson's supervisors, center, is also a lecturer in the University's College of General Studies.



ice Award from the Department of Agriculture for outstanding world leadership in the field of control of insects attacking stored grains and cereal products.

ELECTIONS



Cotton



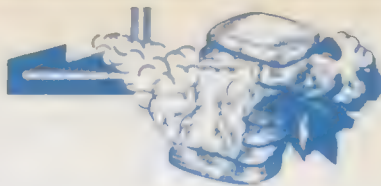
Flynt

JOHN J. FLYNT, LLB 40, has been elected Congressman from Georgia's Fourth District. Mr. Flynt is president of the Georgia Bar Association and a veteran of World War II. He is a former U.S. Assistant District Attorney as well as a former state legislator.

NORRIS COTTON, EX 28, has been elected Senator from New Hampshire. He was formerly Congressman from New Hampshire.

George Washington Federalites continuing in office are: SENATOR J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, LLB wd 34, of Arkansas; E. ROSS ADAIR,

Federal Firsts



A cotton opener which saves mills 50 cents to \$1 per bale of cotton opened and results in stronger, better yarn, has been developed by two employes of the Department of Agriculture's Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Ralph A. Rusca and Ray C. Young evolved this radically new cotton-handling device, known as the SRRL opener. It takes cotton after it's broken from the bale, fluffs it to about 10 times its baled volume and then feeds it to standard cleaning equipment.

Rapidly increasing adoption of mechanical methods of harvesting cotton created a need for such equipment—since mechanically picked cotton contains more trash than does hand

picked cotton.

The SRRL opener shakes heavy trash out so that conventional cleaning gear can remove fine trash more efficiently from the opened lint. The machine also "blends" cotton from different lots to produce smoother lint for spinning.

The machines, now for sale commercially, pay for themselves within 12 months of operation.

"As we can be proud of the system under which Federal employees are selected, we can also be proud of the employees themselves and of their achievements."

—FREDERICK J. LAWTON,
U. S. Civil Service Commissioner

LLB 33, Indiana; JOEL T. BROY-HILL, EX 41, Virginia; ROBERT C. BYRD, EX 53, West Virginia; JOE L. EVINS, EX 42, Tennessee; RALPH A. GAMBLE, EX 11, New York; BROOKS HAYS, LLB 22, Arkansas; DeWITT S. HYDE, LLB 35, Maryland; JOHN M. ROBSION, JR., EX 16, Kentucky; and FRANCIS E. WALTER, AB 19, Pennsylvania.

RETIREMENT

EDWIN S. HOFFMAN, BS in EE 13, Naval Gun Factory Machinist, Bureau of Ordnance after nearly 40 years of service. Mr. Hoffman was employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and in private industry until he returned to the Navy Department in 1936.

—MIGNON ROGERS

'lessened role of the Federal government'

—Donald E. Super, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University

A major trend of the past two or three years has been the lessened role of the Federal Government in guidance activities.

This trend at the national level and in some States (so far only a few) is not, fortunately, paralleled at the local level nor in professional organizations. For a second important trend is the increase in the number of school systems which are appointing well-trained and experienced directors of pupil personnel services, whose function it is to coordinate the development of well-rounded programs of services to pupils, including educational and vocational guidance, psychological diagnosis and therapy, attendance, social service, health, etc. Most encouraging of all is the increasing number of smaller school systems which, recognizing the financial problems involved in providing a variety of highly professional services over and above those of the classroom teacher, have joined together in 'shared services' programs. They thus obtain the services, on a part-time or shared basis, of counselors, psychologists, visiting teachers, and others whom

they cannot afford to employ on a full-time basis.

The professional associations in the guidance field have also assumed responsibilities.

'nature of the world of work'

—Fred
Service

The primary purpose of Employment Counseling is to help people gain sufficient insight into their own varied interests and abilities and the nature of the world of work so that they can make their own decisions, not only as to the selection of a vocational goal, but as to steps that should be taken in reaching the goal.

A specific statement concerning jobs frequently in demand locally which generally require college training will doubtless be of value to the vocational counselor.

Engineering

Openings for engineers are numerous. Over the forthcoming period

'qualitatively competition will be up'

—Seymour L. Wolfbein
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The educational and training prerequisites for employment are increasing. In all professional, skilled and white collar jobs in this country, the amount of education required to get

a job, as well as progress in it, has increased and is still going up.

By 1950 the average amount of schooling attained by persons who had made full-time entry into the labor force was 12.1 years, i.e., they averaged a little over a high school education. A quarter of a century ago this average was at a little over a grade school education.

During the academic year 1953-54, a total of 620,000 persons registered for the first time in college. This is more than double the figure of 20 years ago.

In the competition for employment, young people will be competing more and more with persons who have more and more education and training.

For young people who will be entering the job market in the next few years the situation will be as follows:

a) Quantitatively, competition will be down, but

b) Qualitatively (education and training required) it will be up.

Statements on this page are excerpts from speeches at the University's Institute for High School Guidance Counselors and Principals.

k'

Z. Hetzel, Director U. S. Employment
District of Columbia

many additional engineers will be needed. The number of graduates has been declining since 1950, and many of the new graduates of the next few years will enter the Armed Forces. The shortage in this field is expected to continue for a number of years.

Chemical, electrical, and mechanical engineers will continue to find employment mainly in manufacturing industries, while Federal, State, and local governments will employ the largest number of civil engineers.

Chemists

Employment opportunities for chemists are greatest in manufacturing

(Continued on Page 30)

Foundation Explores Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights

"What do I know about patents, trade-marks, and copyrights?" . . . If this question were answered by an inventor, a scientist, an author, an industrialist, and a businessman, the response would probably reveal strikingly dissimilar attitudes. There is a wide difference of opinion with respect to the patent, trade-mark, copyright, and related systems of laws, and the Patent, Trade-mark and Copyright Foundation, a non-profit enterprise for research and education, was established within the University to provide a better understanding about the systems and their operation for the interests of all segments of the economy.

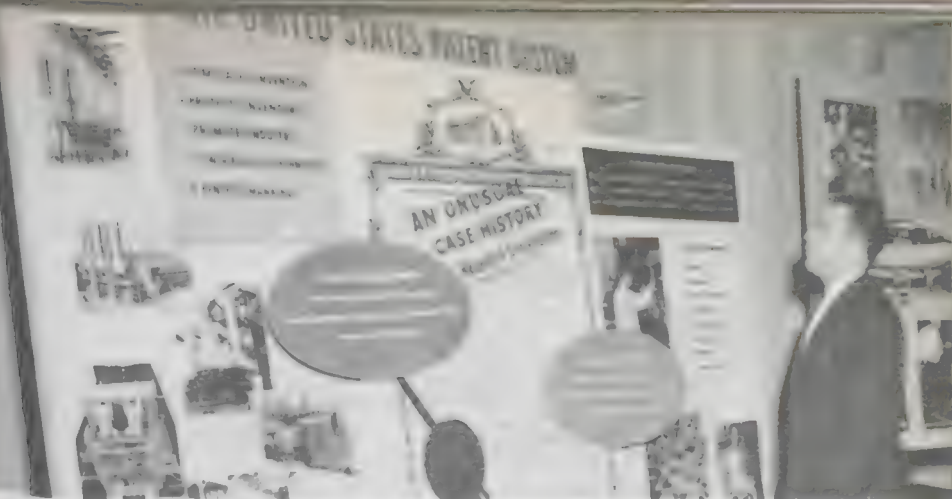
The Foundation conducts its research by going to the laboratory, to the factory, to the business executive, to agriculture, to labor and the consumer, to all related areas of our national life, in order to bring the knowledge of the systems into relation with their aspirations and practical problems. The material is then marshalled and analyzed, and is made available to the industrialist, the businessman, labor and agriculture, educational institutions, the courts, the legislators, the lawyer in general practice and the spe-

cialist in the systems, and the general public.

The Foundation, the first such organization of its kind, has a nationwide membership. Three National Committee Directors have been named, and local committees have been organized in eleven large industrial cities throughout the country for the purpose of soliciting members and assisting in the Foundation's work. Oswald S. Colclough, Dean of Faculties of the University, is Acting Director of the Foundation, and L. James Harris is Associate Director.

In addition to the national and local committees, a National Advisory Council, consisting of men of national importance in the fields of commerce, education, science, manufacturing, finance, and the professions, has been appointed to advise on policy determination and in the formulation of specific programs. Members of the Council are as follows:

Willard C. Asbury, *Vice-President, Standard Oil Development Company*; Joseph W. Barker, *President, Research Corporation*; Vannevar Bush, *President, Carnegie Institute of Washington*; Cyrus R. Ching, *Industrial Relations Consultant, of Cyrus R. Ching Associates*; John



Edward O. Ansell, President of the Student Bar Association of the University, inspects a Patent System display—one of the attractions of the University's first annual Law Day.

W. Davis, of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland & Kiendl; Luis de Florez, President, de Florez Engineering Company, Inc.; Laurence B. Dodds, Vice-President, Hazeltine Corporation; Thomas K. Finletter, Partner in Conder Brothers; Lawrence R. Hatstad, Director, Reactor Development Division, Atomic Energy Commission; John M. Hancock, Partner in Lehman Brothers Company; Learned Hand, Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals (retired); Mervin J. Kelly, President, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.; Charles F. Kettering, Chairman of the Board, Kettering Foundation; David E. Lilienthal, Industrial Executive and Consultant; Max McGraw, President, McGraw Electric Company; David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America; Glenn T. Seaborg, Professor of Chemistry, University of California; Edward R. Weidlein, President, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research; Charles E. Wilson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Board of Directors, W. R. Grace Company; William T. Woodson, of Woodson, Pattishall, & Garner.

The Foundation is presently exploring or is engaged in six pilot projects. These initial projects are being developed in limited areas, such as in a few selected firms or in a segment of industry, and will determine what information is available and what method is best for developing and extending a project to an entire industry or on an industry-wide basis. In addition to the pilot projects, a continuing series of comparatively simple studies, such as an up-to-date study of the treatment of patents by the courts, is contemplated.

The six pilot projects are as follows:

(1) "Public Attitude Toward Patents"

This investigation is concerned with

what people in general and specific groups believe concerning the patent system. It will help in understanding the motivation of people who seek patents, as well as the motivation of those who develop and market goods or machines covered by patents or patented processes.

(2) "Patent Utilization"

The object of this study is to determine what happens to patents after issue, what types are further developed and marketed, and how and why these results are accomplished. This study should provide valuable information on the non-use of inventions and alleged patent suppression, and will seek to determine whether there is any basis for suggestions concerning drastic remedies for such suppression, such as compulsory licensing in this country.

(3) "The Licensing of American Patents, Trade-marks and Techniques in Foreign Countries"

The objective of this project is to obtain information on licensing operations abroad by American business and on the relationship of patents and trade-marks to those operations. Information available indicates that this subject is potentially a major factor for consideration in relation to foreign economic policy and business practice.

(4) "The Doctrine of Unfair Competition in the American Economy in Relation to Patents, Trade-marks, and Copyrights"

The purpose of this project is to study the protection available for these intangible property rights in the field of unfair competition; the needs of the

various segments of the economy for such protection and the means by which these needs are met; and means for improving protection, if present provisions are inadequate. The starting point of this project, which is contemplated as a series of integrated research studies, is a study of the protection of commercial designs as it relates to patents, trade-marks, and copyrights. Manufacturers, inventors, and members of the Bar are currently very active in seeking ways to improve the protection afforded commercial designs, which are of growing importance to modern industry.

(5) "Impact of the Patent Right on the Development of New Industry and Community Growth"

This investigation will afford a means of measuring the national significance of the patent system, giving the citizenry an understanding of the system's relation to American industrial and social progress and to the standard of living. More particularly, the project will provide information on the effect of the patent system on the creation of job opportunities, the rise and fall of employment, and the creation of new products.

(6) "The Monetary Value of the Patent Right in American Economy"

This project entails working out a method of measuring the values of the patent right to the various segments of the economy and their effects upon one another.

University officials believe that this research and educational undertaking has far-reaching potentialities

of importance to the technological and industrial development, and hence to the well-being, of the United States. They believe the Foundation has the opportunity to make continuing con-

tributions to better understanding of the functioning of patent, trademark, copyright, and related systems of laws in the industrial and economic structure of our free society.

TOMPKINS HALL OF ENGINEERING



The University has announced plans for erection of a modern 4-story limestone building to be known as the Tompkins Hall of Engineering.

The modernly equipped teaching and research center will be located on 23rd st., nw., between G and H streets. The building will be a gift to the University by Charles H. Tompkins, president of the company which bears his name. Mr. Tompkins is a Trustee of the University and also a former student.

The new building, which will be the first completely air-conditioned structure on the campus, will be simi-

lar in design to the other modern buildings at the University. It will contain 14 specialized laboratories, 13 classrooms, conference rooms, offices, and several small individual laboratories for graduate students.

Such utilities as steam, compressed air, five kinds of electric power and hot and cold water will be available in every room. Among the laboratories will be rooms for research and testing in concrete, fluid mechanics, materials, heat and power, soil mechanics, stress analysis, heating and ventilation, instrumentation, ultra-hi frequency, antenna and design.

Homecoming



Three winsome Federalites (above) chat with University President and Mrs. Clloyd H. Marvin. They are the Misses Catherine Bauer EX 47, Department of the Army; Esther Steines AB 46, General Services Administration; and Hazel Hanback AB 40, Bureau of Yards and Docks—who also coaches the University's prize winning women's rifle team.



At left: Chairman of the Woman's Groups Committee, which sponsored Homecoming open house, was Miss Elsie Green, AB 14, AM 28, right, shown here with Miss Helen Newman, LLB (wd) 25, LLM 27, University trustee and librarian of the U. S. Supreme Court and Miss Mary Connelly, LLB 22.



Student Counsel President Tom Brown compares Law School notes with the Executive Officer of the U. S. Court of Claims, Otto W. Schoenfelder, AB33, and LLB 42, and Mrs. Schoenfelder. Mr. Schoenfelder is a Vice President of the General Alumni Association.



About 300 students staged a Pep Rally Variety Show for a full house in Lisner Auditorium.

Miss Irene Pistorio and Dr. Walter Snelling of the Class of 1904 recall both University and Federal Government experiences. Miss Pistorio recently retired as principal scientific illustrator at the Geological Survey. Dr. Snelling, a specialist in explosives, is a member of the Raw materials Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission, was on the Scientific Advisory Counsel for Picatinny Arsenal and recently went as a consultant for the War Department on a mission to Greece, Turkey, and Italy.

Miss Marie Slechta AB 31, Bureau of Indian Affairs; Julian Singman AB 50, Appellate Section, Civil Division, Department of Justice; and Ralph J. Hopkins EX 39, Catalogue Division, Department of Defense.

Enthroned on tiptoes, below, Queen Beverly Alexander, selected from 31 candidates. Miss Alexander holds a Trustee scholarship, is a Traveling Troubadour.



Guidance, *from page 23:*

industries. Educational institutions and government also employ substantial numbers of chemists. They are also in demand in consulting laboratories, non-profit research institutes and hospitals.

Physicists

New research and development programs have greatly increased the need for physicists, particularly those with college training. The demand for persons with a bachelor's degree exceeds the supply. Opportunities are especially good for young physicists in nuclear physics, electronics, quantum theory, atomic and molecular physics.

Geologists and Geophysicists are needed especially in the Government

Careers were the concern of the tea held when *Mademoiselle's* campus reporter Virginia Voss (right) chatted with coeds Barbara Stuart, Barbara Harvey, and Charlene McDonald. A capsule profile on Miss Harvey, foreign affairs major, appears as part of *Mademoiselle's* January feature, "The Best College for Me."



and the petroleum industries. New graduates in geology and geophysics, especially those who have had some field experience in connection with their academic work, will be in demand. Meteorologists who are prepared for research work are finding good employment opportunities. Oceanographers capable of carrying on research work are also in great demand.

Teaching

The opportunities in this profession continue to be good. At the high school level the supply of newly trained teachers has dropped significantly each year since 1950. The effects of integration on the area school systems insofar as the supply of teachers is concerned cannot be measured at this time. However, the demand for teachers is expected to rise slowly over the next several years because of the constantly increasing population.

Federal Civil Service

The U. S. Civil Service Commission reports that the pressing needs of Federal agencies are in scientific and technical positions such as engineer (various branches), physicist, metallurgist, cartographer and cartographic draftsman, chemist, mathematician, meteorologist, geologist, and oceanographer as well as in medical, dietetic, and library specialties. There are some opportunities for summer employment

in the physical sciences for student aids and trainees mostly in the Navy Department.

Health

Shortages of physicians and dentists still exist. Expansion of the Armed Forces intensified the need for personnel in these professions. Demand is also growing for other health-service personnel—physical therapists, occupational therapists, pharmacists, dieticians, public health nutritionists, medical laboratory technicians, medical and psychiatric workers, and veterinarians. Over the long run the growth in the area population, the increasing proportion of the older people, and increasing demand for health services by the population will sustain the demand for health-service personnel.

Nursing

There is a critical demand for nurses brought on by our growing population. More nurses will be needed for public health nursing services, industrial nursing, and as instructors in nursing schools.

Banking

Personable young people are in demand for trainee-positions in banks leading to positions as department heads and branch managers. The continued expansion to the suburbs of the banking industry is creating these opportunities. However, employers are still highly selective, particularly for

positions in the largest banks. Opportunities for women have improved since the beginning of World War II; about 45 per cent of all teller positions and 7 per cent of all officer posts are held by women.

Accountants

The demand for accountants is expected to remain high at least a year or two. College graduates with courses in business administration as well as in accounting are preferred to those trained only in accounting. Opportunities for beginning jobs in private business establishments are more numerous than in public accounting firms. The demand for certified public accountants is strong at present and continued gains in employment are expected over the long run.

Social Work

An expanding field and one which offers a variety of specialization is that of social work. There is a great need for trained personnel to handle case work, group activities, and work connected with community organization for social welfare. The field also includes administrative work, teaching, and research in social welfare. The shortage of trained qualified workers is expected to continue at least for several years among local welfare agencies, hospitals, rehabilitation and Federal welfare establishments.

Plants Sit for Portraits by Jane Roller

In a fairly large office that for all its size allows barely room to turn around, the U. S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture keeps an herbarium. It contains well over 100,000 mounted specimens of trees, shrubs, range forage plants, and grasses of the United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and parts of Central and South America. Thousands of additional specimens are put away in cases.

Jane Roller, plant taxonomist, uses this vast collection to answer botanical questions and to make technical illustrations. The illustrations are sometimes easier to do than the questions are to answer.

"People often send in very dried up weeds or pieces of leaves and ask what they are. The specimens looked all right when put in the envelope, but unfortunately, they dry wrinkled in the bottom of the envelopes in transit. Here is where our trouble starts!"

Finding the answer, even when a specimen is not wrinkled, can become an international incident. In order to get a complete and definite identifica-



Jane W. Roller makes a precise botanical drawing of a plant specimen. This drawing will be used in a field manual for plant identification by forest rangers, ranchers and researchers.

tion, plants sent in from Forest Service field stations may have to be referred to an expert out of Washington. If the expert is in Canada, for example, clearance must be arranged for the specimen in question to cross the border—going and coming.

Shipping problems occur, too, when Forest Service field men send requested specimens to the herbarium. Miss Roller reports "a great deal of trouble obtaining winter bud material in the proper condition. When the package was shipped in a warm mail car or was detained in a post-office, the buds often expanded so that the characters we wanted to delineate were obliterated. We found that fresh

twigs dipped in boiling water were killed, would not come out, and held their contours, so we could use them as models for illustrations.

In her work, Miss Roller meticulously draws what she sees to scale. Drawings of leaves, buds, leaf scars, flowers and fruits used in field manuals as an aid in the identification of oft-times critical species must be exact likenesses of actual plants. Poetic licenses cannot be permitted when similarity between different species within genera of plants is often great. Of those plants which resemble one another, one may be poisonous to live-

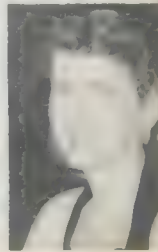
stock while another is not.

A resident of the Nation's Capital since the age of two, Miss Roller is a graduate of Central High School. She worked summers and parttime at the National Museum while attending The George Washington University where she completed studies for the B.S. in zoology. After graduation she worked on shrimps at the Museum. Then a chance to illustrate "Textbook of Botany" by Drs. Transeau, Sampson and Tiffany, took her to Ohio State University and into a new field.

—MARY B. FREEMAN



Five Federal employees were candidates for the University's 1954 Homecoming Queen. They are Diana Burk, Laboratory Technician, National Institutes of Health, a junior in pre-medicine; Anne Piggot, Clerk-Typist in the Administrator's Office, National Gallery of Art, a junior majoring in geography; Lorna Ridyard, Specifications Coordinator, Bureau of Ships, Navy Department, a junior majoring in journalism; Lillian Menne, member of Vice-President Nixon's Secretarial Staff, a sophomore majoring in religion; and Connie Kelly, Secretary, Curriculum Section, Training Division, Bureau of Personnel, Navy Department, a junior majoring in American Thought and Civilization. Miss Menne and Miss Piggot were among the nine finalists for the title.



Courses, from page 11:

Law of the Press

To make it available to those in the trade, the University's seminar in Law of the Press will be held next semester in the evening instead of the morning. The course deals with the law of libel from the standpoint of the city desk's need to know how to avoid suits as well as with procedures that take place when a publication goes to court in connection with a libel charge. The instructor is Joseph M. Mathias, practicing lawyer, former assistant city editor of the WASHINGTON POST.

Business Journalism

A new course in journalism will be inaugurated in February. Students will define and survey the field and be informed as to career opportunities. In addition, students will be given basic instruction in the arts of writing and doing research for the business press.

The instructor, Robert C. Willson, points out that more than 2000 business publications circulate among more than 28 million readers in this country, half the readership of daily newspapers. He points out the responsibility of the business press which communicates to management information used in making operating and policy decisions.

Postgraduate Medicine

The Medical School's 10th annual spring series of postgraduate courses for practicing physicians is scheduled to begin March 7 at the University Hospital, according to Dr. Thomas M. Peery, director of postgraduate instruction.

The series will consist of four intensive one-week courses and several special lectures by national medical leaders. The courses are: "Obstetrics" (March 7-11), "Surgical Physiology" (March 14-18), "General Medicine" (March 21-25), and "Internal Medicine" (March 28-April 1). Special lectures will be announced later.

University Students Swarna Gunewardena, daughter of the Ambassador of Ceylon, and Uma Panday, daughter of the Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund, beg candy canes at the Christmas party for foreign students given by the Faculty Women's Club and the Adviser to foreign students. Man with beard is James Forrester Davison, professor of law.



Courses Off Campus In 16 Federal Centers

Off campus centers of the University's College of General Studies are operating in 16 Federal buildings: Main Navy Building; Pentagon; Naval Gun Factory; Bethesda Naval Center; Bureau of Standards; Bureau of Yards and Docks; National Security Agency; Langley Air Force Base; Patuxent; Quantico; Forts Myer, Belvoir, and McNair; Indianhead Naval Powder Factory; Navy Hydrographic Office in Suitland, Md., and the Engineering Experimental Station at Annapolis, Md.

Two new courses are being offered at the Main Navy Building, as part of the Master's degree program in Engineering Administration. The program, initiated by the College of General Studies, is administered by the School of Engineering. The courses are:

Operations Research—covers basic probability theory and application to specific problems employing the queueing theory, linear programming, information theory and game theory.

Management of Research and Development—covers application of principles of administration to research and development programs, including techniques and methods for programming, selecting of organization, monitoring, control and evaluating of projects.

Registration for the second semester at the Pentagon will be held



University swimming stars are twins Anne and Barbara Johnson (front), shown here with twins Cynthia and Mollie Makins and their sister, Virginia, all daughters of British Ambassador and Lady Makins, and Bette Kolonia, president of Women's Recreation Association at the University. The Makin twins spoke at WRA's Fall Sports Buffet.

January 19 and 20, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the Concourse. Pentagon classes begin the week of February 7. Courses at both graduate and undergraduate level will be offered.

Announcement of other registrations and courses will be made available through information and education officers in each agency.

Government Interns from Eight Agencies

Federal employees from eight Government departments and agencies were awarded Government Intern Scholarships at the University for the Fall Term, 1954-55. The University offers 50 scholarships each semester to members of management intern programs of Federal departments and agencies, for the purpose of assisting the Government in training carefully selected young men and women who are in programs which emphasize development of administrative leadership for career service.

Dr. Karl E. Stromsen serves as Adviser on Governmental Scholarships, and the program is administered jointly by the University's School of Government and College of General Studies.

Holders of the scholarships for the Fall Term are as follows:

From the Department of the Air Force: James W. Clements, Leonard C. Hoar, Jr., Richard P. Leonard, Daniel D. More, James Muench, Harry N. St. Germain, Gail F. Sedgwick, Lucille E. Sithens, and John Edgar Williams.

From the Civil Service Commission Interagency Junior Management Assistant Program: Ann D.

Casey, Claude D. Crowley, Justin G. Downs, Jr., Robert D. Fulmer, J. Douglas Lord, and Dale Schubert.

From the Civil Service Commission Internal Junior Management Assistant Program: William F. McCowan, Margaret M. O'Donnell, and Raymond E. Weistling.

From the Department of the Interior: Wayne W. Bryant, William J. Donovan, George R. Hyde, Robert L. Jenks, Kelly R. Johnson, Robert A. Jones, Warren J. Kelvie, Ernest D. Premetz, John F. Rohn, Jr., Theodore Sumida, Frank F. Sylvester, Dan J. Tobin, Jr., Merlyn T. Yaroch, and William A. Yost.

From the Department of the Navy: Charley Feigenbaum, Jerome Fox, Edwin Itnyre, Robert Koontz, Lauretta McKenna, William T. Watkins, Dale Wilbrandt, and Telson Wooley.

From the Office of the Secretary of Defense: Rand V. Araskog, Donald R. Bowman, and Richard F. Walsh.

From the Treasury Department: Daniel K. O'Connell, Volney M. Taylor, and Clifford C. Walton.

From the Foreign Operations Administration: Charles W. Barry, Donn W. Block, and Edward E. Kennan.



University Cancer Clinic

The only non-government building devoted entirely to cancer patients, The George Washington University Cancer Clinic, is now operating at Washington Circle. Clinic physicians can care for about 6000 patients annually, twice the number it handled in the old building on H Street.

Construction of the new building known as the Helen L. and Mary E.

Warwick Memorial, was made possible largely through affiliation of the University and the Washington Home for Foundlings, using funds left the Home by the late Randolph T. Warwick. A \$200,000 grant from the National Cancer Institute of the U.S. Public Health Service provided funds for the research section of the building. The University provided land valued at \$100,000.

Grants for Study Now Tax Exempt

Recipients of grants from philanthropic organizations for fellowships in research and study have been exempted from paying income tax on them by a November ruling of the Tax Court of the United States.

In a precedent making decision affecting 32,000 foundations and many thousands of beneficiaries of such fellowships, the decision reversed a stand

taken by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in 1951. The new ruling defines study grants as gifts.

The test case was brought before the court by Dr. George Winchester Stone Jr., professor of English at The George Washington University, in connection with a preliminary grant of \$1000 he received in 1950 from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for research in preparation of an 8-volume work on dramatic productions in London from 1660 to 1800.

Government, *from page 6:*

During the past four years, four special programs have been established at the University to train military personnel in management. The Navy Comptrollership Program, now in its fourth year, is sponsored by the Navy Postgraduate School. Sixty-five naval officers have received degrees in the one-year course, which includes weekly lectures by executives of large American business firms. The Air Force Manpower Management Training Program, an intensive three-week course for senior Air Force officers, is now in its fourth year. More than 2,000 officers, ranging in rank from lieutenant colonel through major general, have completed the course.

Two new programs were instituted this year. An advanced Management Course will give one year's training to Air Force Majors and Lieutenant Colonels; and a year and a half course in Military Economics and Politics will train Air Force Officers in target analysis and selection.

"The School of Government has changed greatly since its organization in 1928," says Dean Burns. "Most of these changes have occurred since 1945. The war altered many things, including educational requirements for careers, public and private. While avoiding educational fads, the School of Government will continue to meet the sound educational needs of a changing future."

—JOHN S. TOOMEY



Korean Judge of Seoul District Court Hyoung Han Kim, MA in Comparative Law, and Miss Elizabeth Buntin, secretary-law clerk US District Court for the District of Columbia who received the Bachelor of Laws with distinction.

membership in Gate and Key, interfraternity honorary society. Mr. Wood is a member of Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity.

Management, from page 9:

administrative competence.

In addition to passing a comprehensive examination to show mastery of the major principles and methods of administration, each candidate demonstrates his ability to integrate his knowledge by solving a comprehensive engineering administration problem.

Establishment of the new degree followed a two-year study of national needs, and specific requests for such training from the Department of the Navy which cooperated with the University in setting up the initial program.

Master of Engineering Administration candidates now enrolled at the University represent 21 Government agencies and private industries: ACF Industries, Air Force, Army, Army Chemical Corps, Army Corps of Engineers, Army Map Service, Army Research and Development Laboratory, Bureau of Aeronautics, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Bureau of Ordnance, Bureau of Ships, Central Intelligence Agency, Frederick & Associates, General Motors, National Security Agency, Naval Gun Factory, Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Navy, Office of Naval Research, Rural Electrification Administration, Veterans Administration.

Kraus Directs

Cologne America Institute

Dr. Wolfgang H. Kraus, Associate Professor of Political Science at the University, is on leave serving as Visiting Professor of American Studies and Director of the America Institute at the University of Cologne, Germany.

Dr. Kraus, who returns to the University for the Spring term, conducted two seminars, one on American Political Parties, and another on American Political Thought.

Wood Is Tapped

Rulon Kent Wood, File Clerk in the Records and Communications Division of the FBI, was selected for

For University Information . . .

University catalogues and class schedules are distributed for use of Federal and International Employees through the following officers. If the educational counselor in your organization wishes additional information about the University, he may secure it through the University Office of Educational Counseling, Dr. Helen S. Stone, NA 8-5200, 439.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Secretary Benson

Office
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Atomic Casualties Challenge Medical Newcomers

Medical care of mass casualties was termed one of the challenges to newcomers in the field of medicine in our atomic age by Brig. Gen. Albert De Coursey, director of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, in an address at the opening assembly of the 131st Academic Session of the University School of Medicine.

General De Coursey pointed out that although atomic energy is admittedly dangerous, it can be very beneficial to mankind. The manufacture of radio-isotopes in the same nuclear reactors that make the atomic bombs is relatively cheap, plentiful and easily controlled.

The radio-isotopes, according to General De Coursey, have not only replaced radium and X-ray in medical diagnosis and treatment, but are being used extensively in industry. In addition, new concepts are emerging from the use of atomic energy in research.

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sideration for the following academic
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